As no enfuer was given to this rote, Count Kalitick on the first of May, presented the following :

The underfigned reminds Citizen Talleyrand that he has vet received no answer respecting the objects of which be had the honor, by the tommands of the Emperor his mafter to ad. dief him and therefore he bees him to notify to the underlighed whether the French Government, agreebly to the admillion of the preliminary articles, intends to keep its promife con. cerning the integrity of the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and the re-ell-blilhment of the King of Sardinia in his dominion, as they were previous to the attival of the French troops in Italy .-The underfigued confiders it unnecessary to make any farther observations respecting this uffair, which has already been sufficiently discuffed, and he hopes that Citizen Talleyrand cotally impracticable to bring any, of his fhips will lay before the Chief Conful the contents of the present note, and that he will communicate o him his refolutions agreeable thereto. KALITSCHEFF.

[Signed] With regard to the three articles which are not enu rierated in the above notes, it is believed, that the first contained a positive affurance that the Pope should be maintained in his temporal dominion; the fecond, that the Grand Duke of Tufcany thould be indemnified in Italy, and not in Germany: and the third, that the arrangements in confequence of the treaty of Luneville thould be made with the concurrence of Ruffia.]

Letters from Petryburg of the 4th, flate, that Alexander the fill notwithstanding all thas has been faid to the con rary, is determined to interfere in the most active manner in the general political concerns of Europe. A treaty of the closest all once and friend hip is expected to be formed without delay, between him and the courts of Vienna and Berlin, with the avow. ed intention of compelling France to a General Pacification upon equitable principles. Citizen Duroc has actually received a copy of the Project of the Russian Monarch, and forwarded it to Paris by a Special Messenger.

Naval Action off Algeziras.

GIBRALTAR, July 10.

THE French fquadron, confishing of three line of battle thips and one fligate, stated in our last to have entered the Bay, proved, agreea bly to our information at that time, to be part of admiral Gantheaume's iquadron, under the command of rear admiral Linois. The ships of the line are the Formidable, L'Indomptable and Le Defaix. It was reported that their object was to join the fleet at Cadiz, for the manning of whi h they had about 2000 men on board more than their compliment. On Saturday morning the wind having come to the eastward, they again stood into the bay, and eame to an anchor in front of Algeziras; the frigate being close in thore on the fouthern part of the town .- The next day they allered their polition, and moored in a line of battle, about a cable and a half diffant from each other, in which fituation they remained until Monday morning the 6th inft when, the figual being made for a squadron from the W. we had the pleasu e foon of perceiving it was an English squidron, and of ascertaining it to be tear admiral Sr James Saumarez, in the Cejar, with five of his ships.

The front of Algeziras is defended by various batteries of heavy guns, on the Island, as well as upon the banks to the north and fouth of the town, the first from which crosses before the town and harbour, and interfects in front of the French ship, taking in flank any assail zots who might approach them. The anchorage here is also extremely dangerous, the whole harbour and Island being furrounded by reels of funken rocks. In thort it was imagined that, even had there not been a lingle man of war in that harbour, no holdle thip would have the boldness to venture to come near the port, or expose itself to the dangerous obstrucrious which both nature and are had provided for the fecurity of this place: But no dangers can appal or discourage our intrepid Tars when the enemy appears to be within their reach.

We beheld with admiration, though not without anxiety, the English squadron hand up directly for the French thips. The Venerable, under the command of capt. S. Hood, led the line, according to his orders, with his ufuil addref-, and passed the batteries, and the French thips, without returning their fire until he arrived at his station. The French thips opened their fire at 25 minutes past 8 o'clock. The English were to come up in the following order, as directed by the admiral:

The Venerable, to lead in, and pass the enemy's ships, without coming to anchor .- Pom pie, to anchor abreast of the inner ship of the enemy's line .- Audacious, Cafar, Spencer, Hannibal, to anchor abrealt of the enemy's ships and batteries.

All this appeared to be executed, as far as the fudden failure of the wind would permit. At 35 minutes past 8, the action commenced by the Pompee and Audacious, -at 9 the Ca far opened her fire, a quarter of an hour afterwards the paffed the Venerable and came to an anchor :- At 35 minutes palt 9, the Spencer opened her fire, and foon afterwards the Hannibal. The roar of cannon was, about this time, incessant and tremendous; and the fire was returned with spirit by the French admiral; who, however, as well as the two other French thips, ran close in upon the shore, and apparently grounded. About half an hour pall ten, the fire from the enemy's batteries on there became so galling to the Cafar and Pom. pee, that it was judged necessary to order them to cut and make fail. The Pempee was fo much injured in bor masts and yards, that the fignal was made to tow her out of the action: About 12 o'clock the Hannibat was differried,

through the smoke, elose to the French admiral, exhibit to our view a state of things which bitterest hatred, and vengeance, of the land through the smoke, elose to the French admiral, exhibit to our view a state of things which bitterest hatred, and vengeance, of the land through the smoke, elose to the French admiral, exhibit to our view a state of things which bitterest hatred, and vengeance, of the land through the smoke, elose to the French admiral, exhibit to our view a state of things which bitterest hatred, and vengeance, of the land through the same of the land through the land through the same of the land through the land t and there was great reason to hope that a few minutes would have brought her along fide of his thip, when the contest would have been probaby terminated in the forrender of the latter; but unfortunately the Hannibal at this critical inflant grounded, immediately opposite to the battery on the north of the town .- She, notwithstanding, kept up her fire on the French admiral : but under fuch disadvantages, the valour of her officers and crew could not avail. Being completely exposed to the fire from the battery on fhore, Capt. Ferris had the misfor. tune to fee a considerable number of his brave President, was, I believe, very consonant to crew killed and wounded, before he would confent to frike his colours. The wind being now entirely failed, the British admiral finding it near enough to those of the French, found himfelf (at 35 minu es past one o'clock, P: M after an action of five hours, with very little in ermillion) under the necessity of withdrawing his force, excepting the Hannibal, which being ashore, he was obliged to abandon to the enemy; to whom however we do not conceive the can be of any fervice.

Fren h thips have fuffered fo feverely by this attack, that it will be a confiderable time be- new and difficult nature; duties, from which the corner flone of your happiness. To proceed fore they can be fit for fea, if at all repairable; many minds of more skill and firmness than them is a momentous and dacred duty. The and fo far Sir Jim's Saumarez has attained his, would have fhrunk with difmay. The area trust committed to your care; and some his object. For our part, we must observe, sederalis are, therefore, quietly waiting for or later they will be required at your hands. that the daring and valiant character of Britons | the disclosure of the principles, which are to was most nobly displayed in this arduous conflict. which would have been crowned with more fure must, in the nature of things, be near at complete facce's, had not the breeze failed. It hand. Those who have heretofore, with all is not in the power of mortals to command the | their skill and labours, opposed and embarrassed, elements; but men who are capable of leeking the operations of the government, will now glory in the midit of fuch perils, will have the have its duties to perform, its measures to origood withes and admiration of their countrymen on their fide, and must at last triumph Although we are now in the midst of that peri-

over every foe. capture of a Bri ish ship, that their exultation received some samples of what we may hereaf grounded on a ftrange coaft, the would have thoroughly fix d in their stations. On this fub

miral's ship.

By the official return it appears, that of the English. there were 7 officers and 114 feamen, & . killed; and 15 officers, and 125 feamen &c. wounded Of the offie cers killed the highest was Lt. Williams of the marines. The French had , 84 killed, and 306 wounded-

Imin diately to lowing the a ove returns in the Gibra tar papers, are the Spanish Admiral's orders to his fleet, on the day previous to the action of he 12th and 13th July By there orders it appears three thips which fullained the attack of the fquadron on the 6th July, were to far relatted able to jun the spantards - Thus joined, the confquadron confifted of the following heavy line of battle thips, viz St Ferdinand, St. Anthonio, Hermenegeld, Formidable, Royal Charles, Indomptable Argonauta, Dellaix and St Augustin; besides two frigaces and a cutter. This fleet is commanded by Admiral Juan Joaquin Moreno.

July 10. Yesterday a combined French and Span sh quadron entered Algefiras. It confilts of two Spanish three Deckers, and two 2-deckers, and a French 74, and two frigates. They were this day joined by another Spanish 74.

Saumarez's Victory.

GIBRALTER, JULY 17. In our former Chronicle we stated the arrival at Algeziras, of the Spanish squadron intended to ad ia conjunction with the Fre en; and our readers will recollect we then observed, that, their trusting themselves out of Port, is generally a prelude to a British Victory." And we have now the fati faction of announcing the a compith ment of this prediction.

It was upon Sunday the 12th July, at noon | that we few the combined squadron get under fail. The fide of this mountain was covered with spectators of this formidable squadron, as it advanced in battle array, through the Bay towards the Streights. A fudden burft of ap planfe amongst the croud directed attention towards the New Mole, where the five English thips under Sir James Saumarez, the Thames frigate, and the Calpell op, were spreading their fills, and in motion to encounter this greatly Superior force .- As the night closed upon us, we could just discern the enemy's fleet steering towards the African shore, and the English bearing down upon them, when both fleets disappeared from our view. The heavy cannonades and explosions were, however heard distinctly during the night, and occasioned no fmall anxiety, till the return of the admira! with his Prize, a Spanish 74 gun ship, bearing a French Commodore's broad Pendant.

An Oration,

Connecticut, affembled to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence.

BY THEODORE DWIGHT.

IT is probable, that the persons who com pose this audience, have never met to telebrate the anniversary of American Independence with fensations similar to those which they experience this day. Since the last year, the administration of our national government has gone into the hands of men whom the generality of the people of New England have long viewed as its enemies - men, whose prin ciples and practices, we have both feared and reprobated. A change of this fort, in a country like this, could not have been wrought without a violent struggle. One side grasping at power ing to fave their conflicution and country, federalism, she has become the object of the cial. The former however, though cridently saidently said

presupposes passion, strife, and tumult. Suc of Jacobinism. Having ravaged the greatest part of Europe, and laid waste greatest cels having crowned the exertions of the party, part of Europe, and laid waste every thing that which with no small share of parade, assumes was valuable in that miserable quarter of the the title of Republicant: but which, in more globe; having secured her dominion over a correct, and definite phraseology, is called large portion of these United States; we sail Jacobinical; (1) the Federalists, a class of men, onally might have hoped, that the foul spine Jacobinical; (1) the rectaints, are still proud of discord and ruin would fay to his enough constitutional election of Chief Magistrates, and conquests " avail nothing, so long as Monderal reiclved to waite for events, which to the eye the Jew fitteth at the King's gate." Connect of reason and common foresight, could not be far distant. The inaugural speech of the new the teelings and wishes, of his political opponents. For though it contained no specific engagements, relative to the course which the administration intended to pursue; yet it approached fo near this point, as that most people would confider a violent departure from the tederal principles, as a breach of faith. In this country (3.) I call on you then my fellow fituation, it was eafy to foresee, that if Mr. Jefferson fulfilled the seeming promises in his speech, he would be deferted by the furious of his own party; if he failed to fulfil them, the the general government, they are now leveling more moderate of both parties would charge We have great reason to believe that the him with hypocrify : A diemma, not the most enviable for a man burthened with duties of a govern the new administration. This disclo ginate, and its influence and dignity to uphold. od, which after fuch turbulence and convultion So uncommon an event to the French is the is usually fettled, and ferene; yet we have will have no limits; but had not the Hannibal ter expect from the hands of our rulers, when given a very good account of the French ad- jest I forbeat to comment. It is not expedient at prefent, to examine how far the powers of The town of Algebras did not fuffer mate- | the Prelident to remove from office, and to supply the vacancies made by himse f, "during the recels of the Senate," extend; and it will be difficult to deprive him of the power of construing his own declaration in his own manner. It is with the refult of the admin stration hat we are more immediately concerned. For that, we must patiently wait. I truft, however, that if driven and Chethams of England, Scotland and Ireland, we ioto an opposition, the federalists will not degrade themselves, nor their cause, by a fullen, indecorous, unprincipled and indiferiminate opposition; but wil shew that they are actuated by higher motives than those, by which a Ja. New-England, fife will submit to it for a great leigh cobinical opposition has he etofore been influ enced. They will doubtless remember, that they have a cause to support, a government at ttake; and will conduct like men, in to interesting and responsible a fituation.

In the mean time, let us profit by the lessons which the Jacobins have taught us. We have learned from experence, what great things may be a complished by a spirit of union, vigilance and activity. We have feen a victous combination, composed of the most discordant materials, agreeing to bury their individual & separate interests and pattions, and uniting with one heart, and hand, to forward by every mean, and at all hazards, the general plans of the party. We have also seen them succeed. That government, which the collected wildom, virtue and patriotism of the United States originally planned, and, which we flattered ourie'ves, was established in its operation, under the auspices, the iki i, the pre-eminent virtues, and fingular talents, of the father of his country, is now the sport of popular commotion-is adrift, without a helm or compass, in a turbid and boilterous ocean. To be prepared against the hour of its thipwreck, or to bring it back in falety to its wonted haven, the federal party must also unite, be watchful and active. Confident as we are, that the present administration is not competent to the management of the go. vernmen', upon Jacobinical principles, it is the the principles of republicanism. and the encourage indifpenfible duty of the federalits to be prepared for any event that may happen, For this purpose they must move in a firm, compact, and formidable phalanx, which no common force can relift, and no ordinary danger intimi.

federalists throughout the union. They have a common interest to protect, which is affailed by a common enemy. This interest must be pelled, by a general concert both of plan and differing from all other substances, the appears unful conduct. In the mean time, to the federalists of New England, they come with redoubled Delivered at Newhaven on the 4th of July, A. D., 1831, force. (2) In New England, the people parbefore the Society of Cincinnati, for the State of take firongly of a common character and are more united, and more federal, than in any other division of equal extent in the United were implanted in the earliest forms of their fanatic meneration for a pumpering, deluted and anti-drifting States. The caufes of this union and federalism government; they have in a great degree priesthood, renders them the dupes of their cunding and formed the national character; they have been productive of public virtue, and private happinels; and of courle, will not eatily be removed, or defroyed.

But although these rema ks are applicable, in so fo cible a manner, to New England; there is a circle still more confined, which in a preseminent degree, is interested in this fubi A ; I mean the flate of Connecticut. Distinguished | in this manner. not only from the fe states which lie fouth of her, but alfo, in many particulars, from her more intimate and cordial filters of New England, standing in some respects alone in national cha-

flay now thine hand." - Yet all these might ticut must refign, or the triumph will be incomplete. Determined, therefore, that this tiffing obstacle shall not longer impede their devour. ing career, the Jacobins bend all their forces against the peace, the order, the religion, and the happiness of this state. Here then federalin must take her fland; and if victorious here, the may fill hope to regain the ground which the has loft, and to fave our distracted and falling citizens, to unite your strength and activity, manfully to relift a fee, just entering the gater of your fortres. Having seized the reigns of their open and their fecret force, at your go, vernment, your institutions, your " steady habits." Thefe are the bolwark of your fafety.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

(1) I do not mean to include among Jacobins, even man who is pleased with the election of Mr. Jeff. flot The immente multitude of falfehoods, which have been circulated thro this country, for feveral years pat have deceived many honest people, who had not the means of detecting them. To this description of per fons, are to be added fome of warm, and enthuffall minds, whose dispositions are good, and whose imen tions are honelt. Multitudes also for the want of inf in ormation, are led aftray. None of these, are to be confidered as Jacobins. But there are men, towhen the term is firstly applicable. There are men whole object is to accumulate power, for the purpose of grat. if ing their own inordinate ambicion; there are men, who are desparate in their pecuniary aff irs, who crave the emo ument of office; and there are men, who from a depraved, and diabolical (pit 1, intend by convaling and revolution to throw every thing into confusion to destroy law, to banish justice, to expose the property of the industrious and wealthy, to the robbeins of the idle and vicious - Thele men are Jacobins About them are Americans-and among them are a hold of foreigners, especially of the denomination of the United 1 He w Irishmen. It we are to learn the principles of liberty. and government, from the Coopers, Callenders, Dones, have got to pals through a tremeddous and bloody Schooling It is to be hoped that there is yet too much pride left in the American bofom, to Jubmit to fuch degradation. Time will flow whether's be fo or not I am, however, much deceived in the character of of time. If the people of New E gland will attend to the private characters of the leading Jacobias among the m, they cannot mistake their real objects in all their clamours about tyranny, monarchy and pricheralt,

(2) In a Baltimore paper, Jome time fince, New-England was called "THE LA VENDER OF THE UN-TED STATES." This language is not unnoticed by in It is well known, that I a Vendee is that part of france, which during the earliest part of the Revolution, temained attached to the former government, and refilted with great force, and heroifm, the various usurpations & tyrannies, which took place in the nation. This called forth the vengeance of the Robefpierres, Marats, Bitreres, and othe. bloody hir v villa as, who faccellively ruled the French people, and La Vendee was for years the scene of the most in escribable miser es The field were wasted, the towns were p'undered, and burat, and the inhabitants, men women, and children, were butchered by thousands.

(3) It may perhaps be tho't, that there is a degree of arrogance, in claiming in any fenfe, for the State of Connecticut, a distinction from the other New England States. To vindicate the rema ks in the o ation, the

following are subjoined.

Every person who has read the principal Jacobia Gazeties for a confiderable time past, must have field that there is existing a peculiar animosity against the government, inflitutions, habits, clergy and people of Connecticut. To cite all the proofs would be an endlefs take. As a specimen, take the following from the Republican Watch-Tower of the 17th of June 1801,

" CONNECTICUT POLICY." " From the first settlement of this state to the present, moment, the great body of her citizens in authority have been uniform in nothing but their opposition to ment of a fanatical spirit, subversive of all just civil government. The original character of the first fettlers. totally unacquainted with the just principles of civil, institutions, has been transmitted through succeedings ages, to the present time. The sentiments of the flats have been marked, as well while a colony as now. with a steadiness that excludes both retrogradation and These general remarks, are applicable to the advancement Like an ishmus, inanimate and immore able. the bids defiance to the meliorating progression made on bo b fices of ber. The advancement of political cience, generated by our revolution has ne ther changed her constitution, nor effected her fleady babits. Like a blind man, light has no effect upon her senses-Yet ceptable of receiving new impressions from external things. Hence our late revolution, nearly as important at that which atchieved our independence; that residues which detbraned John Adams and banished from il egal cubinty a myriad of conspirators; has hitherto had little perceivathe rolls and Connecticut. Like the agitated billors flie rolls along, confused herself, and confusing oth bearing down her opponents as they come into contact and linking them if possible, into the lowest abyle. A fuble vient to their power. The mad racings of Deight like the anciest thundering of the vatican, commands the most reverential and implicit respect. And their tizens, rea ly honest, but en elopad in fisper fitton, a e converted in a significant and important verted into inframents by the cunning of their prefly rulers, to debase themselves and to exalt their oppress

One would suppose that this passage is someient for my purpose. Though many meter things are fits about New-England, yet no other thate is singled on

But they have gone farther. They have in plain terms declared, that though we might fland it out w the last, yet we should eventually fall!

The flates of Maffachuletts and Newhamphire, 200 probably Vermont, have many inflitutions in commer with Connecticut. Their influence is equally head